



## ALEXANDRIA

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1866.

The false and pernicious doctrine—monstrous in reference to our institutions—that political opposition to the administration of the government by its agents, is opposition to the government itself—was sedulously maintained and deliberately upheld, by certain journals and partisans, not very long ago. In time of war and civil strife, and before the storm subsided, or its agitations were over, the impudent assumption of this nefarious dogma, we have no doubt made some impression upon the minds of those who only look at the surface of things, and the supposed requirements of the day. But no one who knew anything of the philosophy of history, the spirit of civil freedom, the intent and object of our institutions, or of the genius of constitutional liberty, of course, ever regarded such a proposition, with any other feelings than those of contempt and indignation. To carry such a doctrine into practical effect would be to make any government, and especially, a republican government, a despotism, of the meanest kind. It would be, often, to set "the accidents of an accident," above and beyond public censure, or even public discussion, and their measures out of the reach of disapprobation. It would be to bind the people hand and foot, and compel them to lie prostrate before the throne of power. It would be to subvert all true principles connected with our ideas of a government bottomed upon the consent of the governed, and substitute for them the slavish notions that James the 2nd, sought to introduce into England, and which lost him and his descendants a crown and a kingdom. Why, it was the boast of our English ancestors, from whom we derive the best of our constitutional principles of liberty—the "fundamentals" of personal and public liberty—that they had an admitted, a recognized, constantly supported, "OPPOSITION" to the Ministers, and the Ministry, and the Administration, for the time being—"His or Her Majesty's Opposition"—as it has been well termed; and this opposition is the "salt of the political existence" of Great Britain—as it has been of ours. But we will not dwell upon these truisms—these established maxims, down, appreciated, and understood, by all who know, or appreciate, or understand the true principles of a constitutional government. Our object is only to call attention to the fact, that those who formerly advocated the slavish doctrine of which we are speaking, and bore it aloft with such lightness of step, and confidence of tread, now find it a very inconvenient and awkward load to carry, and sway and stagger under it in the sight of all men. Because, they pushed the doctrine to its extent, and, actually, professed to regard the President, or the Executive, as the government itself. To oppose the course of the Executive, was, in their eyes, almost to commit treason—to criticise his actions was to "give aid and comfort to the rebels"—to speak harshly of him was an offence worthy of the Bastille—to refuse to support anything he said and did was manifest "disloyalty!" But the "invention," of these time-serving politicians, has returned to "plague the inventors"—and it has returned speedily! They are now in "opposition" to the President—they now claim the right to criticise his words and condemn his actions. Nay, more; they claim and exercise the right, to malign and abuse him—to attribute to him the worst motives—and to denounce him in the roughest terms, as a friend and ally of traitors, if not a traitor himself! Who calls for Bastilles and Old Capitols now? And all this is done, too, whilst the President is engaged in the patriotic task of endeavoring to "restore the Union and re-instate the Government of the United States"—the very object which these people once said, was the sole design of the war, as it was commenced, carried, on and ended!

Let this be a lesson to teach how necessary it is, even in times of the highest excitement, and the most extreme danger, to keep constantly within the bounds of moderation, and to regard what is right, instead of what is considered, and frequently erroneously considered, expedient or popular. To measure out that which was meted to others, by those to whom we speak, would be to close their mouths, to seal their lips, to take the pen from their hands, to condemn them to the silence of despair! It would be to take from them the power they now hold, with no prospect of ever regaining it—and then, afterwards, to require them to kiss the rod that smites them!

In a recent letter of Gen. Francis P. Blair, he makes the following just and truthful remarks:—"Peace means pardon, amnesty, reconciliation; without these we can have no peace. I believe that those who have done and suffered most to secure peace by destroying the power which took arms against it are those who are now most ready to suffer and do to maintain it. Those who have suffered nothing and done nothing, but who, on the contrary, have made the war an occasion for profit and a vehicle for personal advancement—these are the greatest and only obstacles to the perfect restoration and maintenance of peace. They, having filled their pockets and secured the best places, talk most of 'compensation for the past and security for the future.'"

Mr. Botts, in his recent letter, constructs the call for the Republican Convention here, next month, to include only those who are "unconditional Union men, now and all the time." Does he mean who have been so, before, during, and since the war? That is a query to be answered.

President Johnson has granted special pardons to Mayor Munroe and Alderman Nixon, of New Orleans.

The Washington Star says that at a meeting of the Reconstruction Committee, Mr. Boutwell of Mass., broke ground by opposing the whole scheme of enforced negro suffrage, and urging the adoption of a plan of reconstruction basing representation upon population, excepting from representation such males above twenty-one years of age as are not voters, and leaving the whole question of suffrage to the States. Mr. Boutwell alleged that two or three New England States were all that could be counted on to sustain enforced negro suffrage. Mr. Thad. Stevens opposed the proposition of Mr. Boutwell with considerable heat, declaring that if the committee commenced to recede they might as well give the whole thing up. Senator Howard and others took part in the subsequent debate, and finally the committee adjourned until Saturday without action." The Star, also, learns, that "the Republican members of Congress from the State of New York held a meeting last night to consider the general subject of reconstruction, and came to the conclusion that it was requisite for Congress to speedily adopt some affirmative policy of a liberal character with which to go before the people. It was agreed that the question of regulating suffrage must be ignored by Congress and left to the people of the States to decide. A third point of policy decided upon was the admission of the State of Tennessee.

The Baltimore Sun commenting upon the proposed admission of Colorado as a state, says:—"According to the statements made by Senators during the debate, it appears that the maximum estimate of population of Colorado is 35,000, of whom 8,000 are of Mexican origin, unacquainted with our language and institutions; and of the residue nearly one-half are migratory miners, of whom many have already left the Territory for other fields of adventure; and after all just allowances, the actual residents scarcely exceed fifteen thousand. To make of these scattered sojourners of the deserts of Colorado a body politic by operation of law is an utter subversion of the principles upon which our system is formed.

The Fredericksburg Ledger says: "The old Baltimore Conference, sent here on Saturday, a Northern minister, Rev. Mr. Hall, who demanded the church property. This, we learn, was declined by the trustees, Messrs. W. P. Conway and L. J. Hoffman."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

Twelve more of the cholera patients of the Virginia, in New York Bay, have died; and ten cases of the disease have occurred among the passengers who had previously escaped it. Twenty-nine persons have died since the transfer of the sick from the Virginia to the hospital ship Falcon. The fears of cholera in New York city are said to be greatly increasing.—Governor Fenton has issued a proclamation conferring upon the Health Commissioners extraordinary powers.

We have two telegrams relating to Mr. Davis. The first states that Mrs. Davis applied to President Johnson for permission to visit her husband, but the request was not granted for prudential reasons. Simultaneously with the above comes a telegram from Montreal stating that she had obtained the required permission, and was to leave Montreal for Fortress Monroe by the first train.

Mr. Wells, the Chairman of the U. S. Revenue Commission, in response to a letter from Secretary McCulloch relative to the equalization of soldiers' bounties, as proposed by Congress, and which would add from two hundred and fifty millions to three millions to the public debt, has replied that any increase of the present taxes would be ruinous to the country.

The average increase of wages during the last year was 21 per cent, whilst the average decrease in the cost of living is 22 per cent. Statistics show this. It is therefore, argued, that a demand for temporary higher wages, in the nature of things is unjust, and cannot be successful, and is likely to be injurious to the personal interest of all workmen.

Three indictments have been found against the Rev. B. F. Kenoy, an aged Baptist clergyman of Missouri, for preaching without taking the test oath. He was seized in his house after dark, taken ten miles, held in durance through the night, and only released in the morning by giving security to appear for trial.

Among the appointments sent to the Senate on Tuesday was that of Wade Hampton, esq., to be postmaster at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, vice S. Von Bonhurst, a Radical removed.—Mr. Hampton is a Republican, a supporter of the President's policy, and an old merchant of Pittsburgh.

Within the past week sub-Reconstruction Committees, composed of the middle and Western State delegations, have been formed, and caucuses have been held at which it was determined that the extreme views of some of the New England men must be abandoned or voted down.

A row occurred at a circus at Crittenden, Kentucky, night before last, when the rioters fired into the circus killing one of the performers and wounding two others, and also several of the audience. The rioters escaped.

A man in jail in Newburyport Massachusetts, named Golden makes a statement that he knows all about the famous Dr. Burdell murder in New York, and that Mrs. Cunningham offered him \$25,000 to kill Dr. B.

The active demand this spring for the fertilizers which were so popular before the war is a favorable indication of the spirit with which farmers have commenced the operations of the year.

The emigration from the Southern States of persons heretofore engaged in planting, to Mexico, Cuba and Brazil, appears to have received no check, but rather an additional impulse.

The best cotton plantations in Alabama, which brought from eighty to a hundred dollars per acre in specie times, may be now bought at from fifteen to thirty dollars, currency.

William L. Walker, of Philadelphia, a first-class clerk, has been dismissed by order of Secretary McCulloch, for using improper language and ungentlemanly conduct.

Edwin Booth made his first appearance for two years in Philadelphia at the Walnut Street Theatre on Monday night. He was received with great enthusiasm.

## The Gold of the Richmond Banks.

The gold of the Richmond banks was never captured at all; and it has been so decided by the President, and he gave an order for its delivery to the banks, saying it was not the course of the government to hold the property of corporations or individuals unless it had been legally and regularly captured. This was in the month of March. The banks were required, before the payment of the money, to give an indemnifying bond. This they executed, and sent an agent to deliver it and receive the coin. On reaching Washington, he was informed by the Treasurer that he had been instructed to decline the payment for the present; as some one had informed the Secretary it could be proved that the coin was the property of the Confederate States. The banks had therefore affirmed that it was not Confederate property; they then re-affirmed it, and they now and again still so re-affirm. They invited enquiry, and offered to afford every facility for the fairest investigation by submitting their officers and their books for examination. Distinguished counsel at Washington were employed by the government to examine the witnesses who were avouched as the persons to prove the statement of the intervening party, and take any other testimony pertinent to the case, and report the result of their investigations.

The counsel came to Richmond and took up residence as they pleased, and returned to Washington; and now an agent of the government is examining the bank officers in this city. The Secretary awaits the incoming of the evidence and the report, and has informed the banks he will make no decision until they have an opportunity to be farther and fully heard. By the previous course of the President and Mr. McCulloch on this subject, the banks' officers and agents felt assured that justice will be done by them—and if justice be done, no fear is felt as to the result.

The banks did not loan one dollar of this coin to the Confederacy; but we understand they did this: They loaned \$300,000 to the State of Virginia, which the State agreed to loan to the Subsistence Department of the Confederate States army, to be applied specifically (according to the terms of the act of Assembly authorizing the Commonwealth to borrow the money) to the support of General Lee's army. When the evacuation of the city took place on the 2nd of April, 1865, the gold loaned to the State was carried off, along, and in the same car, with the coin of the banks, in the presence of the banks' officers.—In a receipt was taken from an officer in the Subsistence Department, acknowledging the receipt of \$300,000, saying it was paid in coin and checks. On the 8th of April, when this officer and the officers of the banks were at Danville, and the extremity to which General Lee's army was subjected was seen, an agreement was made by which the officer promised, in case he could not use the fund for the object for which it was designed by the State of Virginia and the Confederacy, he would return it to the officers of the banks to be applied as credits on the bonds the State had executed for it. The whole fund was carried farther South, and always along with the banks' officers and their funds.

On reaching Washington, in Georgia, after Gen. Lee's surrender, but before Gen. Johnston's, the fund was formally returned to the officers of the banks, and their receipt taken therefor, specifying that the amount thus returned in coin and checks was to be placed as credits on the bonds of the State given to the banks. The Confederate officer, by the order of Gen. Breckinridge, thus surrendered the fund to the banks, thereby annulling the loan and placing the parties in statu quo.

The fund thus received was held by the officers of the banks, and treated as the property of the banks. In the month of May, they attempted to bring the whole fund to Richmond, acting under the permission of the United States military authorities. On the route they were robbed of \$250,000 or \$300,000. Of this amount \$111,000 was returned by a portion of the robbers, who said they took it, supposing it was Confederate property, but learning it was the property of the banks they chose to restore it. A part of this fund was consumed in expenses, leaving about \$100,000, and that is the fund now in Washington City, claimed by the banks as their property.—Rich. Enquirer.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

Quite an excitement was created yesterday among the residents of the section of the city known as "Murder bay," by the sudden illness of seven contrabands from eating catfish, by which a man and woman died, and the rest made seriously sick. The circumstance created a panic, on the supposition that the disease was cholera.

Mrs. Maria J. Hutton has brought an action against the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company to recover \$10,000 for alleged injuries received in collision with cars of the Washington and Alexandria road some time since.

Attorney General Speed left the city last night for a visit to Louisville, Ky., his home.—During his absence the duties of the office will be attended to by the Assistant Attorney General, J. Hubley Ashton, Esq.

The National Intelligencer says that Senator Wade's movement about Alexandria has surprised the citizens of Washington, as much as it has the people of Alexandria.

A petition is in circulation praying Congress to enact a civil code, a general corporation law, and to allow the District a delegate in Congress.

Mr. Orth has introduced into the United States house of Representatives a joint resolution which, in view of the present and prospective troubles of our sister republics on this continent, assumes more than an ordinary importance. It provides that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be authorized and instructed, under the direction of the President, to sell and transfer in such number and quantity as they may deem advisable any of the vessels, arms and munitions of war belonging to the United States to any government on the American continent holding diplomatic relations with the United States, and to receive payment therefor in coin or in the bonds of such government. This resolution is supposed to have reference to aiding the Mexicans in expelling Maximilian.

The Richmond Examiner charges Governor Peirpoint with the responsibility of the passage of the civil rights bill through Congress. It says Peirpoint went to Washington at the instance of the leading radicals, and had a long interview with Senator Willey, of West Virginia, in which he persuaded Willey that it would be best for him to change his conservative position and vote for the passage of the bill over the veto of the President, his vote being necessary to its passage. Willey did so, and the bill passed. These facts, the Examiner says, can be proven by undoubted witnesses.

The latest "Fenian movements," reported in the papers, do not seem to amount to much. Fenians are reported on the Frontier in this, that, and the other town—but what they are doing is not stated or not known.

## Insurance.

G. I. THOMAS,  
No. 73, PRINCE STREET,  
(OPPOSITE THE GAZETTE OFFICE.)  
FIRE, MARINE  
AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.  
Agent for the following first class BALTIMORE COMPANIES:  
MAYLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
JOS. E. HAMILTON, President.  
THE HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
ISAAC WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT,  
G. HARLAN WILLIAMS, President.  
CHAS. WILSON, Secretary.  
SECURITY (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,  
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.  
Policies of the above reliable companies, issued at this office, immediately on application, against loss or damage by fire, and all descriptions of property in the city or country, on terms as favorable as those of any other company, of equal strength and responsibility.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.  
Cash Assets, July 1, 1865, \$13,500,000.  
Annual income, in cash, \$3,500,000.  
The dividends of this company are larger in amount, for premiums paid, than in any company in the world.

All the profits arising from this immense fund, are ANNUALLY DIVIDED amongst the assured.  
Applications received at my office, No. 73, Prince St.,  
DR. CHARLES W. CHANCELLOR,  
mh 10-17 Medical Examiner.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.  
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON  
AND  
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
Assets (Gold), \$15,000,000.  
In the United States, \$1,400,000.  
45, WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.  
POLICIES ISSUED, PAYABLE IN GOLD, STERLING OR CURRENCY.  
Shareholders personally responsible for all liabilities of the company.

All Directors Must Be Shareholders.  
Directors in New York:  
F. Cotteret, Henry Grinnell,  
Jos. Gaillard, Alex. Hamilton, Jr.,  
E. M. Archibald, E. F. Sanderson,  
H. B. M. Consul.  
Alfred Bell, Resident Secretary.  
Risks taken in the above desirable company on all descriptions of property, at the lowest current rates, and policies issued, payable in Gold, Sterling, or currency, by  
HOVE & WEDDERBURN, Agents,  
nov 3-17 Foot of Prince St., Alex., Va.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.  
The undersigned has been appointed agent for the following companies, viz:  
WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Baltimore.  
Capital, \$500,000.  
Thos. Y. Canby, F. J. McGinnis,  
Pres., Secy.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATED  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
of Baltimore.  
Wm. A. Hack, John Dukehart,  
Pres., Secy.

MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE CO. of Baltimore.  
Geo. P. Thomas, Jno. W. Davis,  
Pres., Secy.

Policy holders participate in the profits.  
The above companies stand as high and are as popular as any others in the city of Baltimore.  
Risks will be taken at the lowest rates charged by first-class companies.

SAMUEL H. JANNEY,  
at Janney & Co's Drug store, No. 145, King St., above St. Asaph.  
Jan 18-66

ROBERT JAMIESON, GEO. W. JAMIESON,  
JAMIESON & BROS.,  
FIRE  
AND  
LIFE  
AND  
MARINE  
INSURANCE,  
Office, No. 97, King St.,  
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. [30-17]  
THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALEXANDRIA.  
(CHARTERED IN 1814)  
Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire. The company, which has had the confidence of the community for more than half a century, again solicits the patronage of the public. Risks will be taken at the established rates, and losses promptly paid.  
Office hours—9 a. m. to 3 p. m.  
C. W. WATTLIS, Secretary.  
Directors:  
A. P. Gover, C. W. Wattlis,  
Wm. Gregory, Pres., C. W. Barton,  
J. H. Brent, Aug 10-1y

DEABODY FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BALTIMORE.  
Persons desirous of effecting INSURANCE in this substantial and reliable company, can do so, on favorable terms, by applying to me, at my office in the Market Building, my 4-17

NOTICE.  
The subscribers have received during the past few days a fine stock of  
NEW GOODS,  
purchased for cash, and, we believe, very cheap. We take this occasion to express our thanks to our friends for the friendly and substantial greeting they have given us since opening our doors.

We hope from time to time to make such additions to our stock as will keep it full and complete, and render it unnecessary for our citizens to go elsewhere to make their purchases. We extend a cordial invitation to our friends both in town and country to favor us with a call, or to send us their orders.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.  
WITMER & SLAYMAKER,  
ap 4-17 N. E. corner King and Royal sts.

PLASTER!! PLASTER!! PLASTER!!  
To arrive per schs. Nancy J. Bryant, Jane Finson and Nellie C. Paine, 600 tons soft blue lump PLASTER, for sale low by  
Feb 20-17 General Commission Merchant.

BEAUTIFUL BRIGHT BROWN SUGAR, Extra Golden Syrup, Crushed Granulated, B. and C. extra Sugars, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times by  
J. T. JANNEY,  
ap 2-17 Corner Prince and Pitt streets.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.—A discount of five per cent will be allowed on bills for gas when paid within ten days after presentation, but in no case, after that time. By order of the Committee on Light.  
C. H. MCKNIGHT,  
Supt. Gas Works.

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## Railroads &amp; Steamboats.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.  
On and after MONDAY, April 16th, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville, with Va. Central R. R. trains to and from Richmond; as follows:  
MAIL TRAIN.  
Leave Washington daily (except Sunday) at 6.45 a. m., and Alexandria at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Lynchburg at 5.45 p. m.  
Leave Lynchburg 7.00 a. m., arrive at Alexandria at 4.50 p. m., and at Washington at 5.30 p. m.

EXPRESS TRAIN.  
Leave Washington daily (including Sundays) at 6.10 p. m., Alexandria at 7.00 p. m., and arrive at Lynchburg at 6.00 a. m.  
Leave Lynchburg at 6.30 p. m., arrive at Alexandria at 5.30 a. m., and at Washington at 6.21 a. m. making close connections at Lynchburg for all points south and south-west, and at Washington for north and north-west. First class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.  
This road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.  
Through tickets to all points south and south-west may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

J. M. BROADUS,  
General Ticket Agent

MAIL LINE.  
ALEXANDRIA,  
LOUDBON & HAMPSHIRE RAILROAD.

DAILY LINE TO AND FROM LEESBURG; TRI-WEEKLY TO AND FROM WINCHESTER, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.  
Via Convalescent Camp, Falls' Church Station, Vienna, Hunters' Hill, Thornton, Herndon, and Guilford, connecting with Peacock's Line of Stages to Leesburg—9 miles; and to Hamilton, Purcellville, Snickersville, Castleman's Ferry, Berryville, and Winchester.  
On and after THURSDAY, 26th inst., will leave the Depot at Alexandria at 9 a. m., and the Junction of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad at 9.20 a. m., arriving at Guilford at 11.30 a. m., leaving Guilford at 12 m., and arriving at Alexandria at 2 p. m.—Stages connecting with the Road will leave Leesburg daily at 8 a. m.  
Stages for Winchester will leave Guilford, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and will leave Winchester for Guilford on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Fare to Leesburg, \$3.00  
Winchester, " 5.50  
Intermediate points in proportion.

W. BLYTHE,  
General Superintendent.

FOR BALTIMORE.  
THE STEAMER COLUMBIA,  
Capt. JAMES HARPER, having received a new boiler, and been thoroughly refitted, has resumed her regular trips, leaving Baltimore every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, p. m. for Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, stopping at all her former landings.

Returning, will leave Alexandria every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock.  
THE STEAMER THOS. E. CAHILL, Capt. JAS. H. NORMIS, will leave Baltimore on WEDNESDAY at 3 p. m., touching at Clary's Point, for Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, stopping at all her former landings.

Returning, will leave Alexandria every SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. For freight and passage apply to  
B. WHEAT, Agent.

NEW EXPRESS LINE.  
BETWEEN  
PHILADELPHIA & ALEXANDRIA,  
GEORGETOWN & WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Good substantial and well adapted FREIGHT STEAMERS comprise this new line, which will sail on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week from Philadelphia, and TUESDAY and THURSDAYS from Alexandria, at 12 m.

Freight, &c., at moderate rates. For particulars, apply to  
—AGENTS—  
M. ELDRIDGE & CO.,  
No. 4, South wharves, Alexandria.

JOHN B. DAVIDSON,  
No. 59, Water St., Georgetown & Washington.  
WILLIAM P. CLYDE,  
No. 14, North Wharves, Philada.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.  
20 bush. Navy Hominy.  
20 " Navy Beans.  
50 " Maine Carter and Peach Blow Potatoes.  
5 bbl. Silver Skin Onions.  
50 bush. Dried Apples.  
300 lbs. Loudon Butter.  
200 dozen Eggs.  
Hake, Cod Fish,  
Alewives,  
Eastern Herring, Potomac Herring and Mackerel. [24-17] F. G. SWAINE.

J. G. STAFFORD,  
AUCTIONEER,  
No. 52, KING STREET,  
between Water and Fairfax streets.

Will give his personal attention to the sale of Real Estate, Household Furniture, and the residue of families declining housekeeping. Also to the sale of Stocks of Groceries and Merchandise of every description, Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.

SALE OF FURNITURE, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS, SHOES, and CLOTHING, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. Consignments solicited.  
mh 17-1m J. G. STAFFORD, Auctioneer.

POTOMAC SHAD AND HERRING.  
The subscribers have now on hand a supply of POTOMAC SHAD and HERRING of the best quality, in barrels and in bulk, which supply will be kept up constantly, during the fishing season. These fish will be sold at the lowest market rates. All orders from the country attended to and filled, as if the purchaser were present; and correspondents will be promptly answered. Particular attention paid to putting up FAMILY FISH.

J. S. E. MCGRAW & CO.,  
ap 16-1m Fish Town.  
[Rich. Enq., Lynch. News, Charlottesville Chron., Leesburg Wash., Warrenton Index, and Fred. (Md.) Citizen, &c.]

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the County Court of Fairfax county, on the first day of the May term (next) thereof, to appoint freeholders (any three or more to act), to ascertain a just compensation to the owners of land upon the line of the ALEXANDRIA & FREDERICKSBURG R. R., in Fairfax county, for such of the said lands as are proposed to be taken by said road for its purposes.

DULANY & BALL,  
ap 18-1aw4v Attorneys for A. & F. R. R.

WOOD!! WOOD!! WOOD!!  
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200 cords well seasoned Pine Wood, suitable for bakers' use.

The best seasoned Pine Wood always on hand, and sold in lots to suit purchasers from one quarter cord to one hundred cords.

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